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Sport for peace and development

Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tunisia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/5 of 3 November 2003, 59/10 of 27 October 2004, its decision to proclaim 2005 the International Year for Sport and Physical Education, to strengthen sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace, and its resolutions 60/1 of 16 September 2005, 60/9 of 3 November 2005, 61/10 of 3 November 2006, 62/271 of 23 July 2008 and 63/135 of 11 December 2008,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Sport for development and peace: strengthening the partnerships",[1] which reviews the programmes and initiatives implemented by States Members of the United Nations, United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and other partners, using sport as a tool for development and peace,

Acknowledging the major role of Member States and the United Nations system in promoting human development through sport and physical education, through its country programmes,

Recognizing the potential of sport to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, noting that sport has the potential, as declared in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] to foster peace and development and to contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding, and reaffirming that sport is a tool for education that can promote cooperation, solidarity, social

[1] A/65/270.
[2] See resolution 60/1.

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inclusion and health at the local, national and international levels, as declared in the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[1]

Recognizing also the need to strengthen and further coordinate efforts, including multi-stakeholder partnerships, at all levels to maximize the potential of sport for contributing to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals and national peacebuilding priorities,

Recalling its resolution 64/3 of 19 October 2009, in which the International Olympic Committee was invited to participate in the sessions and work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer,

Acknowledging the opportunities provided by the XXI Olympic Winter Games and the X Paralympic Winter Games, held in Vancouver, Canada, for education, understanding, peace, harmony and tolerance among and between peoples and civilizations, and the opportunities provided by the inaugural 2010 Youth Olympic Games, held in Singapore, to inspire the youth of the world to embrace, embody and express the Olympic values, as reflected in resolution 64/4 of 19 October 2009 relating to the Olympic Truce,

Acknowledging also the opportunities for development and social cohesion provided by the 2010 International Federation of Association Football World Cup in South Africa, as reflected in resolution 64/5 of 19 October 2009,

Recalling article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[2] outlining a child's right to play and leisure, and the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children",[3] stressing the promotion of physical, mental and emotional health through play and sports,

Recalling also article 30 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[4] outlining the right of persons with disabilities to take part on an equal basis with others in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport,

Recognizing the important role played by the International Convention against Doping in Sport[5] in harmonizing the actions taken by Governments in the fight against doping in sport, which are complementary to those undertaken by the sporting movement under the World Anti-Doping Code,

Acknowledging the recommendations contained in the final report of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group entitled "Harnessing the power of sport for development and peace: recommendations to Governments", and encouraging Member States to implement the recommendations,

Recognizing the need for indicators and benchmarks based on commonly agreed standards to assist Governments to enable the consolidation of sport in cross-cutting development strategies and the incorporation of sport and physical education

[1] See resolution 65/1.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[3] See resolution S-27/2, annex.

[4] Resolution 61/106, annex I.

[5] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-third Session, Paris, 3-21 October 2005*, vol. 1: *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 14.

in international, regional and national development policies and programmes, as laid out in the final report of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group,

Welcoming resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010, by which the Assembly established the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to be known as UN Women, and the opportunities it provides for the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women, including in and through sport,

1. *Appreciates* the leadership of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, supported by the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace, on issues relating to sport for development and peace within the United Nations system and beyond;

2. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts undertaken by the newly mandated Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, which gathered for its inaugural plenary session and the commencement of the substantive work of the first thematic working group on sport and child and youth development;

3. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, including its peacekeeping missions and integrated peacebuilding missions, sport-related organizations, federations and associations, athletes, the media, civil society and the private sector to collaborate with the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace to promote greater awareness and action to foster peace and accelerate the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals through sport-based initiatives and promote the integration of sport for development and peace in the development agenda, by working along the following principles, adapted from the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace, contained in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session,[8] and reaffirmed in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session:[1]

(a) Global framework for sport for development and peace: further develop a framework to strengthen a common vision, define priorities and further raise awareness to promote and mainstream policies on sport for development and peace that are easily replicable;

(b) Policy development: promote and support the integration and mainstreaming of sport for development and peace in development programmes and policies;

(c) Resource mobilization: promote innovative funding mechanisms and multi-stakeholder arrangements at all levels, including the engagement of sport organizations, civil society, athletes and the private sector;

(d) Evidence of impact: promote and facilitate common evaluation and monitoring tools, indicators and benchmarks based on commonly agreed standards;

4. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet done so to designate a focal point for sport for development and peace within their Governments;

[8] See A/61/373.

5. *Also encourages* Member States to provide institutional structures, appropriate quality standards, policies and competencies and promote academic research and expertise in the field to enable ongoing training, capacity-building and education of physical education teachers, coaches and community leaders in sport for development and peace programmes;

6. *Emphasizes and encourages* the use of sport as a vehicle to foster development and strengthen education for children and young persons; prevent disease and promote health, including the prevention of drug abuse; empower girls and women; foster the inclusion and well-being of persons with disabilities; and facilitate social inclusion, conflict prevention and peacebuilding;

7. *Encourages* the stakeholders mentioned in paragraph 3, and in particular the organizers of mass sport events, to use and leverage such events to promote and support sport for development and peace initiatives and to strengthen existing and build new partnerships, coordinate common strategies, policies and programmes and increase coherence and synergies, while raising awareness at the local, national, regional and global levels;

8. *Invites* Member States and international sport organizations to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in their capacity-building efforts in sport and physical education, by providing national experiences and best practices, as well as financial, technical and logistic resources for the development of sport programmes;

9. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying and acceding to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[4] the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[5] and the International Convention against Doping in Sport;[6]

10. *Invites* the international community to provide voluntary contributions to and to enter into innovative partnerships with the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace and the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group;

11. *Invites* Member States to join and support the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, so as to enable it to continue its work on all envisaged themes, including sport and gender, sport and persons with disabilities, sport and health, and sport and peace;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, including progress made by Member States towards implementation of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group policy recommendations and on the functioning of the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace and the Trust Fund for Sport for Development and Peace, and to present an updated action plan on sport for development and peace.